ANOTHER THEATRE GONE.

THE MOURNFUL THANKSGIVING OF KELLY & LEON'S ACTORS. The Heroic Work of the Firemen and the Police-Losses that Caucot be Replaced A Parting Drink Over Temporary Ruin.

The disastrous fire which yesterday orning laid another of the New York theatres in ashes is clearly shown to have originated in the Arion concert saloon. The flames broke out in the rear, and spread with such extraordinary rapidity that, although the first alarm was given by Roundsman Bradley about two o'clock, the inmates of the adjoining house—a large granite building, once a chapel, but now divided into two compartments, and occupied respectively by Mr. Lewis and Dr. Finch, with their families-were not aroused until the rear of the former gentleman's residence was a sheet of flames.

greatly underrated, but in a few moments it be-came apparent that the flames were gaining with terrible rapidity, and a general alarm was rung. The fire department responded with praise worthy alscrity, and in an inconceivably short time torents of water were being thrown into the burning buildings. But the flames, fed with the light, fammable articles which constitute the appointments of a play house, defled for a time all efforts to arrest their progress, and in an in-credibly short period had completely gutted the

HOW THE THEATRE WENT.

Facing Broadway and over the entrance to the theatre are two suites of apartments, and in one of the rooms the business manager, Mr. A. L. Parkes, was sleeping. The first intimation hereceived of the danger was the bursting open of his bedroom door by the police about half past 2, and a hasty summons to save himself. He hurried on his clothes as fast as possible, and following the officer who had aroused him, rushed down stairs. Before leaving the building he glanced hastily into the theatre. No signs of fire were then visible, but smoke was rising through the floor and entering from the rear. Mr. Parkes, seeing that should the flames communicate with the theatre, all hope of saving anything must be abandoned, wished to enter the half and carry out such light and valuable articles as he could find to a place of safety. The police, however, would not permit him. About eight minutes afterward he saw the theatre lighted up with a lurid glare, as the fire bursting in ward seized the curtains and scenery in the rear. Within half an hour the Interior of the theatre was virtually consumed, and long before morning not a vestige of anything remained save the scorched and tottering walls.

MR. KELLY'S PLANS. HOW THE THEATRE WENT.

MR. KELLY'S PLANS.

MR. KELLY'S PLANS.

Messrs. Kelly & Leon, who were staying at the Stacy House, a short distance from the scene of the catastrophe, were aroused about 3 o'clock, with the intimation that their theatre was burning to ashes. A matine on a scale of unwonted magnificance had been planned for Thanksgiving Day, and the house was stocked with numerous new and costly appointments. Mr. Kelly, to use his own expression, got up in his night shirt, put his head out of the window, and seeing at a glance that it was all over with him, began slowly to dress himself, calculating the while what house he could hire for the performance of the promised matinée, and from whom his employees could borrow suitable wardrobes. Meanwhile the firemen were gallandy fighting the flames and endeavoring to save the adjoining buildings. Besides Mr. Parkes, several persons resided in the rooms in front of the theatre, among others Col. T. Aliston Brown, dramatic agent, and his wife. They escaped with some difficulty, but were unable to save anything, even their clothing. Mrs. Brown lost a large quantity of valuable jeweiry, including some very fine diamonds. Mrs. Warren, Sr., Mrs. Warren, Jr., and three children were saved by the exertions of Officers Carr, Henderson, O'Relly and Rooney, and Roundsmen Bradley and Buckley.

MRS. LEWIS'S EVENING PARTY. MR. KELLY'S PLANS. MRS. LEWIS'S EVENING PARTY.

MRS. LEWIS'S EVENING PARTY.

The saloon in which the fire originated was, of course, utterly consumed; not a vertige of it remains save the front wall. A shoe store belonging to A. Markent was the next to succumb, but the proprietor managed to remove the greater portion of his stock in safety. A barber's shop, owned by F. D'Angelis, situated underneath the shoe store, was also destroyed. The flames then selzed upon the large grante building, 714 and 716. Mr. Lewis and his family were residing in the latter portion. A small party of friends had been entertained at the house the preceding evening, and the family had not retired until an unusually late hour. Indeed, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were still up. On the way to her apartment Mrs. Lewis noticed a volume of smoke issuing from the rear of the building, and called her husband's attention to it. Going in the direction pointed out, he was horrified to discover the entire portion of the back staircase in flames. The house contained fourteen persons, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis found for the sale staircase in flames. The house contained fourteen persons, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis found for the sale staircase in flames.

ter their exit the flames spread with aston-

After their exit the flames spread with astonishing rapidity, and in little more than half an hour the rear portion of the building was almost demolished. But little was saved from the ruin; what the fire spared was, for the most part, utterly ruined by water. Mr. Lewis speaks in terms of enthusiastic praise of the gallant efforts of the firemen. Not a moment was wasted, he says; the moment they entered the house they saw the right thing to do, and did it. Nor was their task a safe or easy one. The suffocating smoke which filled every part of the house, and the rapidly increasing heat were enough to have driven less determined men back, but there were no signs of flinching here. They passed through the smoke with as little excitement, and lad the hose where it was needed as coolly as though they were inhaling pure air.

THE TERRIBLE HEAT.

The aspect presented by the rear of this house shows the terrific heat to which it must have been subjected. The massive granite walls are chipped and broken like so much glass, and with the least touch huge flaics part from the surface, and come crumbling to the ground. The glass in the windows, too, has all run together like moiten lead, and huge lumps may be seen lying about in all directions. A large four-posted bed in one of the upper rooms has had a portion of the floor burned from under it, and stands with one of the least suspended over the cavity, but the fire being checked at this point, it sustained to damage beyond a thorough saturation. Mr. Lewis' furniture was unfortunately nearly all new, and his loss is very great.

No. 714, the adjoining house in the same building, is owned by Dr. S. Fitch, and has attached to it in the rear a large storehouse, containing chemicals and other valuable stock. The fire seized upon this, and little hopes were at first entertained of saving it. The wind, however, which was blowing toward the house, delayed the spreading of the flames, which were extincalled after they had consumed one corner of the warehouse, without in any great degree damaging the stock. A danger, however, sprung up in another direction. The fire communicated with the rear of the dwelling house, and it narrowly escaped the fate of Mr. Lewis's building, but much damage was done to the furniture by water.

Two women nearly suffocated.

No. 722 also caught fire, but was extinguished before much damage was done. The occupants of the house were Messrs. C. L. Kelty & Co., dealers in wood hangings, and the ground floor is Mathew's auction store. The latter sustained no injury whatever, but the stock of the former is somewhat damaged by water. A Mrs. Brown, who was nearly suffocated by the smoke, was rescued by the police in her night dress, and a Miss Bailey was taken out of a back room on the top floor of TB in a similar condition.

In the confusion fears were entertained that more than one person had perished, but they fortunately proved to be groundless. Very many narrow escapes occurred, but no live, were lost. The night was bitterly cold, and as the water froze rapidly after reaching the ground, the streets in the vicinity of the conflagration were soon a mass of ice. The rescued women were conveyed, numbed and helpless, to the New York Hotel, where their appearance created no small excitement among the guests, who had left their beds and were thronging the office and halls, wildly inquiring if the fire could by any possibility reach the hotel. Their fears on this point being aliayed, they turned their attention to providing for the comfort of the new arrivals, who were soon overwhelmed with hospitable offers of wearing apparel. TWO WOMEN NEARLY SUFFOCATED.

wearing appared.

THE LOSSES.

The following, as nearly as can be ascertained, are the damages sustained by the parties interested in the burned buildings: The stock and fixtures of the Arion concert saloon, almost all of which were new, are valued at \$15,000. The third floor, occupied by Richard Warner, was injured to the extent of \$150; insured. Fourth floor, occupied by Richard Warner, was injured to the extent of \$150; insured. Fourth floor, occupied by Richard Warner, was injured to the extent of \$150; insured. Fourth floor, so cupied by Mr. Snyder. about \$600; insured for \$500. The building Tis was damaged in stock and fixtures about \$500. The basement, occupied by F. D'Angelis. was damaged in the Exchange. The branatic Agency of Col. T. Allston Brown, occupying the second, third, and turne, &c., to the extent of \$1,000 in the Exchange. The branatic Agency of Col. T. Allston Brown, occupying the second, third, and turne, &c., to the extent of \$1,000. The bost and shoe store of A. Markent is damaged in stock and fixtures to the extent of about \$200; insured for \$1,000 in the Exchange Co. The granite building 714 and 716 is damaged and stock and fixtures to the extent of about \$200; insured for \$1,000 in the Exchange Co. The granite building 714 and 716 is damaged about \$6,000; fully insured. The injury to Dr. S. Fitch's furniture is about \$2.00. The bost insured for \$1,000 in the Exchange Co. The insured for fully insured. The injury to Dr. S. Fitch's furniture is about \$2.00. The bost insured for fully insured. The injury to Dr. S. Fitch's furniture is about \$2.00. The bost insured for fully insured. The injury to Dr. S. Fitch's furniture of Mr. Lewis is about the same. Both are fully insured. The injury to Dr. S. Fitch's furniture of Mr. Lewis is about the same. Both are fully insured. The injury to Dr. S. Fitch's furniture of Mr. Lewis is about the same. The injury to Dr. S. Fitch's furniture of Mr. Lewis is about the same fully insured. The injury to Dr. S. Fitch's furniture of Mr. Lewis is about the s THE LOSSES,

Ann Warren, aged respectively 7, 5, and 2 years; Richard Warren, an infant, aged 14 days, and a Miss Francis, aged 16 years.

A FIREMAN INJURED.

An assistant foreman of Engine 14, named Malachi Donohue, was injured about the legs and chest by the slipping of a ladder which he was endeavoring to raise to the roof of 31 Lafayette place. No one else was injured. Several buildings in Lafayette place were more or less improved by water. fayette place. No one else was injured. Several buildings in Lafayette place were more or less damaged by water.

The front walls of all the burned buildings are still intact, and were it not for the curious crowd constantly collected around the scene, one might readily pass by on Broadway and fail to observe that anything untoward had occurred. From the roofs of the adjoining houses, however, a thorough notion, of the extent of the disaster may be obtained. Wherever the fire passed, blackened, tottering, and still smoking walls meet the eye; but Lina Edwin's Theatre is, of course, the principal scene of ruin. The oldest actor upon its boards would find it a difficult task to point out the site of the spot he knew best in the building. Nothing but a vast pit, with an immense heap of charred bricks at the bottom, remains to mark the spot where the lively opera bouffe. "M. Chouffleuri," was played to delighted audiences two nights ago.

LEON'S MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE.

LEON'S MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE.

Mr. Leon's superb wardrobe, purchased lately in Europe, at a cost of about \$5,000, was ail lost. The actors sayed absolutely nothing, and many of the musicians lost their instruments. A magnificent piano, sent to the theatre on Monday last from Mr. Weber's establishment, was also consumed. A quantity of valuable manuscript perished in the flames, including the only copy of "M. Chouffleuri" in the country.

The cause of the fire cannot be ascertained, but it is generally supposed to have originated in the gross carelessness of the proprietors of the Arion concert saloon. This place, which has time and again come under the notice of the police, was kept by Vincent M. Copcutt, Martin Campbell, and Frederick Sherman. When Messrs. Kelly & Leon leased the theatre, they did so in the understanding that the saloon was to be closed. At that time the police had taken possession of it, but within a few days it was again in full blust. The proprietors of the theatre, who were in constant dread of a conflagration, in view of the manner in which the place was conducted and the finsy and inflammable nature of the scenery and appointments, had made several formal complaints against it, the last of which was lodged the morning before the fire. Mr. Kelly says a variety performance was going on in the saloon almost up to the time when the fire was discovered. LEON'S MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE.

discovered.

Yesterday afternoon a Sun reporter called at the Stacy House, to obtain an interview with the burned out proprietors. They were not in, and he was shown up to their room to await their return. The apartment, in which a bright fire was burning, was crowded with actors of every class, from the low comedian to the gentleman who does the heavy business in a blood-curding tragedy. They were sitting on the beds, on the table, on the window-sill, and, in some instances, on the floor. Very few heard of the calamity which had befallen them until they arrived at the theatre, in the expectation of performing to a crowded house at the "Thanksgiving Day" matinée. They had lost everything, and were anxiously awaiting the arrival of their patrons, who had gone to visit Mr. A.T. Stewart in the hope of obtaining the Globe Theatre for their evening's performance. Their success or otherwise was a matter of no ordinary moment, for upon it depended the question whether they were to continue to receive their salaries, or be cast upon their own resources. They were very hopeful, and declared that, should the required permission be obtained, they would have no difficulty in borrowing wardrobes from their brethren of the stage throughout the city, who, they said, are always ready to assist one another in misfortune.

Mr. STEWART NOT AT HOME.

After about an hour Messrs, Kelly and THE BEGGARED ACTORS.

MR. STEWART NOT AT HOME.

After about an hour Messrs, Kelly and Leon returned. A single glance at their faces showed the poor fellows there was no hope, and they were not unprepared for Mr. Kelly's laconic "Can't be done, boys; he wouldn't even see us." The reporter introduced himself, and Mr. Kelly, shaking hands with him, said: "Neither I nor Mr. Leon cared much personally for obtaining the Globe, but these poor fellows have nothing left in the world, and we wanted to do something for them. We lost upward of \$1.700 by not being able to play to-day—matinée and evening. Had we obtained the Globe we could have lessened our loss a good deal to-night."

Reporter—Did you not say Mr. Stewart refused to see you?

Mr. Kelly—Yes. Within the last few months.

Reporter—Did you not say Mr. Siewart refused to see you?

Mr. Kelly—Yes. Within the last few months we have heard a good deal about Mr. Stewart's charitable actions, and we thought an appeal on behalf of our people would be successful. We were mistaken, however. We were not even asked up, and remained standing at the door for about half an hour. Mr. Stewart then sent down word that he sympathized with us in our misfortune, but could not possibly allow us to have the Globe. for the future?

Mr. Kelly-Ob. no; it is impossible at present to say what we may do.

Mr. Leon-We can scarcely realize as yet that we have been burned out.

SCRUPLES OF THE OWNER OF THE GLOBE. Mr. Kelly—Perhaps Mr. Stewart may relent and tus have the Globe Theatre after a day or two erhaps (with a quiet smile) he had scruple bout doing any business on Thanksgiving Day Reporter—You must discharge all your actors suppose? I suppose?

Mr. Kelly (compassionately)—Oh, yes, they must all go; we can do nothing for them now. Poor fellows, I hope they will all before long get better engagements than we could have given

them.

Then turning to the actors, who had been standing around during the interview, he said, with an effort at cheerfulness, "Come along, boys, let us have a parting drink."

LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The following are additional losses and insurances on the fire at 120 Broadway vesterday morning: Lina Edwin's Theatre, owned by A. T. Stewart, insured for \$10,000. First floor, occupied by Arion Concert Saloon, Campbell, Kneubell & Co. proprietors; loss \$12,000, insured for \$2,500. Third floor, occupied by R. Warner as a dwelling; no insurance, damage \$150. Fourth floor and basement, occupied by M. Schneider; loss \$90, insured for \$500. No. 718 Broadway, owned by A. T. Stewart, was damaged \$5,000; insured for \$10,000. The first floor of 718 was occupied by A. Markent as a shoe store; insured for \$3,000. T. Alston Brown, dramatic agent, on the second, third, and fourth floors of 718, insured for \$3,000. Mrs. S. T. Lewis owned and occupied 718 Broadway as a dwelling. Damage to building, \$10,000; furniture, \$5,000; building insured for \$10,000, and furniture for \$6,000. Dr. S. S. Fitch owned and occupied 714 Broadway. Damage to building shured for \$12,000; to durniture, \$2,000; building insured for \$12,000, and the furniture for \$5,000. Mrs. William Clancy owned and occupied 23 Lafayette place as a dwelling. Damage \$800; insured. LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

A DEAF AND DUMB PRIZE FIGHT

Two Strangers Invade a Brooklyn Liquor Store and Deliberately Pummel Each Other-Knocking Over the Heater, Break. ing a Globe, but Saving not a Word.

On Sunday night a committee of Troop C, Cavairy, held a consultation at the liquor store of J. F. Wynne, 13 Flatbush avenue, Brookyn, in regard to a ball which their corps purposes giving in a week or two. They adjourned it about midnight, and Mr. Wynne had just seen them out, and was in the act of shutting the them out, and was in the act of shutting the door, when two men pushed their way in. They were men of medium size, and were well dressed, although one looked like a rowdy and the other like a gentleman. The one who first entered wore a mouse-plored overcoat and light pants; the other a full black suit, with a coat which still showed the gloss of the shop.

Mr. Wynne stopped to lock the door, and was in the act of closing it, when he heard a scuffle and two or three sounding blows, which fell with a heavy third. He turned and saw the two men standing in the centre of the room in first-class P. R. position, and going for each other like amateur Coburns. First one would get in a "claret fetcher" with his right "duke," then the other would retort, with a "trap closer" cleverly administered with his left, and then would ome a season of ferce wrestlings, a fall, a struggle on the floor, and more blows. Neither of the boxers uttered a word, but both kept up a steady pummelling much more delightful to witness than to experience.

As soon as he could gather his scattered faculties, Mr. Wynne, who is a young man of more than average muscular development, succeeded in separating the blood-stained combatants, but their cessation of hostilities was only temporary. No sooner had Mr. Wynne withdrawn toward the bar than they went at it again, this time with a bloodthirstiness which knows no parallel in first records. Passion got the better of the hitherto honored rules of the prize ring, and the men rolle 1 and tumbled on the floor, biting and gouging each other like buildogs for two or three minutes. During this little gymnastic exhibition which Mr. Wynne, it need not be said, and left clots of blood on the floor to mark those spots where the fight had been most flerce-hibition which Mr. Wynne, it need not be said, Mr. Wynne found a policeman after some trouble, but while he was looking for him another officer had come to the store, scared away the pugilists, and closed the place upsus below the store two men were loudly talk door, when two men pushed their way in. They were men of medium size, and were well

THE CEMENT MOUNTAINS.

WHEN, WHERE, AND HOW WERE DISCOVERED. County - Their Boundless Resources - 2.000,000 Barrels of Coment Duz Out of the Mountains in One Year.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 25.-There are few people who have any idea of the magnitude of the cement business in this county. From a rude beginning it has grown to be one of the most important interests in this section. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of capital are invested in it, and thousands of men are em-ployed in its manufacture. The cement rock outcrops in a belt running northeast and southwest. It first appeared in the mountains skirt-ing the Hudson river, a few miles north of this city. From there it extends to the town of Rochester, a distance of twenty-five miles, though it is lost to view at the surface in several places. Between those points twelve large companies are engaged in the manufacture of ement, turning out an aggregate of 2,000,000 barrels annually. Since the discovery of cement new uses have been found for it, and now even dwellings and public buildings are constructed of it in place of stone, brick, or wood.

THE DISCOVERY OF CEMENT.

The credit of first discovering this useful article is due in great measure to Canvass White. He was a young engineer, employed in the con-struction of the Eric Canal. While that great public work was building, White went to Euope to inspect the Roman cement. A view of the stone from which it was made recalled a ledge of rocks in Madison county, in this State. The idea at once occurred to him that it was The idea at once occurred to him that it was the same kind of stone as that which produced the Roman cement. Upon his arrival home in 1819 he visited the Madison county ledge, and secured fragments of the rock. With these he began experimenting. He first burned it, and then endeavored to slake it, as was done in the manufacture of lime. But his efforts were unsuccessful.

manufacture of lime. But his efforts were unsuccessful.

In 1819 there lived in Madison county a Dr. Barstow. He was a member of the Canal Board of Commissioners to settle claims. He had dipped into all sorts of scientific studies, and was well versed generally. One day White was experimenting with the stone at a blacksmith's shop in Chittenango when Barstow drove up. After watching White burn it in the forge and try to slake it in the cooling tub, the doctor suddenly called out: "White, pulverize that stuff, and it will set." White followed Barstow's advice. The result was

THE FIRST CEMENT MADE IN THIS COUNTRY. From the Madison county ledge all the cement used in constructing the Erie Canal was made. In 1825 the building of the Delaware and Hudson Canal was begun. Many of its engineers had seen service on the Erie. They knew what a valuable agent cement was in the construction of locks, &c., and they were anxious to discover cement along the line of the proposed canal to facilitate the work. With this idea in view they went on a prospecting tour. They finally found cement stone at what is now known as Bruceville, some seven or eight miles from Kingston. The stone was quarried and burned by John Littlejohn, carried to High Falls, near by, and ground in the mill of Simeon Depuy. In this way all the cement used on the canal was made, It was not barrelled, but was transported in tight boxes to the place of use, and stored until required in bulk, in sheds erected for the purpose.

The PIONEER CEMENT MANUFACTORY.

The commencement of the Croton Aqueduct in New York in 1837 caused a new demand for cement. In that year Hugh White of Cohoes Falls came to this county. He opened a quarry at what is now called Whiteport (in his honor), a hamlet some four miles from this city. He erected two mills at the Greenkill grist mill, near Bloomingdale, and one at Whiteport. The ruins of the former are plainly to be seen to this day. Here the cement used in building the Croton Aqueduct was made.

Upon the completion of the aqueduct Mr. White discontinued the business. It was, however, continued by the Hoffmans, who established the reputation of the Rosendale cement. It is now considered the best made. In 1839, or thereabouts, Mr. Watson E. Lawrence of New York began the manufacture of cement at Lawrenceville, in the town of Rosendale.

THE CAPACITY OF THE VARIOUS COMPANIES.

THE CAPACITY OF THE VARIOUS COMPANIES.

THE CAPACITY OF THE VARIOUS COMPANIES.
These works, now the property of the Rosentale Cement Company, have a capacity of 300
arreis daily, and employ 60 men. Subsequently
a corporation styled the Lawrenceville Cement
Company began manufacturing cement at this
blace. It at present makes 125,000 barrels annually, and employs 130 men.

At Bruceville the Bruceville Cement Comany's works are located. They turn out about
0,000 barrels each season, and give employment
0,35 hands. Their daily capacity is 300 barrels.

At Lefever Falls there are two manufactories
the New York Cement Company's and Martin
& Clearwater's. The former manufactures 500

At Whiteport there are three companies. The Newark and Rosendale Cement Company's works are the largest. They turn out about 800 barrels a day, and have capacity for 1,000 barrels. They employ about 180 men. The quarries are entered by tunnels. Two of them are 200 feet in length each, with a perpendicular depth of 150 feet. Seventy kilns are operated by this company, afteen of which are in constant use. The Lawrence Cement Company was established in 1848. They manufacture 550 barrels a day, and employ 100 hands. The Warner Lime and Coment Company of Troy have a quarry and kilns here. The capacity of their works is about 50,000 barrels yearly. They employ about twenty men. THE BUSINESS AT WHITEPORT. THE HIGH FALLS MANUFACTORY.

At High Falls the extensive works of F.O. Norton are situated. They employ about 100 men, and manufacture something like 800 barrels daily. At New Salem the Janues Cement Company make about \$6,000 barrels yearly, and employ thirty men.

At East Kingston the manufacture of cement was commenced by the Rosendale and Kingston Cement Company in 1857. Subsequently the business passed into the hands of E.M. Brigham of this city, the present proprietor. By him the

business passed into the hands of E. M. Brigham of this city, the present proprietor. By him the works were enlarged and the name changed to the Hudson River Cement Works. About 150,000 barrels are made here annually, glying employ-ment to over 100 men.

THE KING OF THE COMPANIES. The largest works in the county are those of the Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Company in this city. The business of this company was originated and established at Newark in 1830 by Calvin Tomkins. In 1836 he associated with him as partners several gentlemen, and the firm became known as Tomkins, Hedden & Co. In 1840 they were incorporated as a company under the present title by an act of the New Jersey Legislature. At that time the business was wholly carried on at Newark. The cement stone was obtained from this city, where they held a quarry under lease. In 1844 they purchased the quarry, together with about forty acres of land and a water front on the Rondout creek. They now own about 250 acres in and around the city.

CEMENT FIRST MADE IN KINGSTON.

In 1849 the demand for their cement became

CEMENT FIRST MADE IN KINGSTON.

In 1849 the demand for their cement became so great the company decided to creet a manufactory in this city. In 1851 the works were completed. Since then the manufacture of coment has been abtively carried on here. The company now make 1.030 barrels a day, although the capacity of their works is much greater. During the season they turn out about 250,000 barrels and employ some 300 men. The works consist mainly of twenty-one kilns, two mill buildings, with fourteen runs of stones, store-houses capable of holding 25,000 barrels of cement, a cooperage establishment, and milli-wrights', wheelwrights', blacksmiths', and carpenters' shops. The motive power for driving the machinery is supplied by two steam engines, one of them of 200-horse power.

The stone from which the cement is made is taken from a huge mountain of rock directly in reap of the works. It is 250 feet high, with an area on the summit of some forty acres. It can be plainly seen from the Hudson river by travellers on the day boats. The mountain was originally sold for a mere song.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN CEMENT

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN CEMENT
have since been taken from ite rocky depths.
The stone is obtained by tunnelling and sinking
shafts, from which extend galleries in every
direction. Miles upon miles of tunnelling have
been made, until now the interior of the mountain presents the appearance of a vast honeycomb. The caverns are as black as night, and it
requires no little amount of daring to venture
into them. Water continually drips from the
massive walls. In the winter the sides of the
glant excavations are one mass of ice, presentingfa brilliant spectacle. Here, day after day,
toil the miners, blasting and quarrying the stone,
so far removed that the terrible thunder of the
explosions within never reaches the ears of the
busy villagers.

On the way to China.

On the east side of the mountain a new shaft MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN CEMENT

ON THE WAY TO CHINA.

On the east side of the mountain a new shaft has been sunk to the depth of 250 feet. It is now down to the level of tide-water, and it is proposed to sink it some hundred feet or more further. Although these quarries have been worked for twenty-two seasons, it will be years yet before the vast deposit of cement stone is exhausted.

From the quarries the stone is carried on cars through tunnels and over inclined planes to the tops of the kilns, where it is mixed with culm or fine coal and burned. These kilns are kept bursing day and night the season through. After burning, it is transported in cars to the nill, where it is ground to a fine powder, and packed in barrels at the rate of one hundred an hour.

THE BARREL FACTORY, The manner of making the barrels is interesting. The staves are set up on end in an iron ring, resting on the floor. A rope is passed around the other end of the staves, tightened by

a windlass, and a second ring put on. It is then placed upon a drum stove the size of the barrel, and steamed. After steaming the ends of the staves are evened off with a plane, and a groove for the heads cut. The barrel then passes to the hooper, and finally to the header, when it is finished. Before being completed it goes through five different hands. In this way it takes barely five minutes to make a barrel. The cost of each is about 35 cents.

BARRELLING THE CEMENT. BARRELLING THE CEMENT.

The barrels are conveyed on cars to the mill. Here the headings are taken out by boys employed for the purpose. Next they pass into the hands of other boys, whose business it is te line them with paper. Coarse brown wrapping paper is used; tons upon tons are consumed yearly. The barrels are now ready to receive the cement. They are then placed under the hoppers of the grinding mill upon mowable platforms. These platforms are kept moving up and down continually, with a quick, sudden motion, and as the cement runs slowly into the barrels, it is packed tightly by the force of the movement. After being headed up the barrels are rolled into the large storehouses to await shipment.

CEMENT CONCRETE, THE NEW BULLDING MATE-

After being headed up the barrels are rolled into the large storehouses to await shipment.

CEMENT CONCRETE, THE NEW BUILDING MATEBIAL.

The construction of buildings of cement concrete, instead of stone, brick, or wood, was begun by this company a few years ago. The mode of building may be briefly described: A hollow frame or wall of wood, three or four feet high, is made and placed on the foundation. In this is poured a mixture of very thin cement and finely broken stones. When the cement has set the frame is raised and again filled with the concrete. This operation is repeated till the wall is of the desired height. All the partitions are made in a similar way. Houses built in this manner have many advantages over those built of the ordinary material. They are dryer and as firm as though constructed of solid rock. The Children's Church and several stores and elegant residences here have been built of this material. By adding coloring matter to the concrete it may be made to imitate brown or other stones.

THE MARKET.

The cement made in this county is the best in the record. It was not a surface of the building the building the control of the several the record.

THE MARKET.

The cement made in this county is the best in the world. It was used in building the Croton, Cochituate, Albany, Washington, and Philadelphia Water Works, and in the principal fortifications and other Government works. Boston is the heaviest market for cement, although it hinds ready sale in every port on the seaboard from New Brunswick to Texas. Large quantities are shipped to California and exported to South America and even Europe. The ruling wholesale price is \$1.50 per barrei.

The Walikili National Bank Suspended-Its President and Cashier Alleged to have Lost Money on Wall Street Operations.

orrespondence of The Sun. MIDDLETOWN, N.Y., Nov. 28-This place is fearfully excited over the suspension of the Wallcill National Bank. The suspension was not unlooked for by shrewd business men.

The President of the Bank is ex-Senator Wm.

M. Graham, and the cashier, Charles H. Horton, Esq., Supervisor of the town, and late Demo cratic and Liberal candidate for Congress in the Orange and Sullivan district. The former has

Orange and Sullivan district. The former has for several years past led a rather reckless sort of life, but the latter has been the most popular man in the community, a leader in the Presbyterian Church, and always looked upon as an exemplary and solid man.

The affairs of the bank have been managed for some time in a loose and careless manner. The cashier has been solely occupied lately in politics, and all the labor of the bank has fallen on the teller, a mere boy, named A. T. Slauson. Last week the Park Bank of New York city, agents of the Wallkill Bank, protested a draft sent by the latter for payment. This in some way became rumored on the street here, and depositors at once began to draw out their accounts. The consequence was that on Tuesday the bank was forced to suspend for want of funds.

On Saturday last Mr. Horton, the cashier, left.

counts. The consequence was that on Tuesday the bank was forced to suspend for want of funds.

On Saturday last Mr. Horton, the cashier, left town, and has not yet returned. When the bank closed the directors met to make an investigation, which is still going on. The result so far has been the discovery of the most reckless use, by the President and cashier, of the money deposited in the bank. They have been operating in Wall street for a long time, and, as usual, have come out losers in the end. Not only have deposits to the amount of from \$50,000 to \$100,000 been used, but \$30,000 worth of bonds, placed in the bank for safe keeping, are missing, and the natural conclusion is that they have also been used in speculations. The last operation of Graham and Horton was, it is said, in the corner in Northwestern, which swamped them and the bank.

Graham, the President, professes profound ignorance of the defalcation, and attempts to throw all the stigma on Mr. Horton. Persons perfectly familiar with the two men say, however, that Horton has been led into the Wall street operations, and that more blame attaches to the President than to him. Graham is well known in the political circles of the State, and his name has been mentioned as one of Tweed's former allies in Albany. He is the son-in-law of one of the wealthiest men in the county, and his father is also a prominent and wealthy man. He is twenty years the senior of Horton.

Much regret is felt here that Mr. Horton should have lacked the courage to remain and and the consequences of his indiscretions. A

He is twenty years the senior of Horton.

Much regret is felt here that Mr. Horton should have incked the courage to remain and face the consequences of his indiscretions. A telegram was received on Monday by a prominent citizen of this place from Horton, who is in New York, requesting him to come down and consult with him. The gentleman went down and saw Horton. He is nearly crazy, and the saidest consequences are feared. Horton is a high-spirited, sensitive man, and would meet death rather than disgrace. He is a son-in-law of the Hon. Elisha P. Wheeler, well known throughout this State. It is said that Mr. Horton spent large sums of money in the Congressional canvass, of which there is little doubt. He is a large property holder here, and has always been considered one of the solid men of Orange county.

Representatives of several banks in Orange county are here looking after their interests involved in the failure of the bank. The directors of the bank have informed the State Superintendent of Banks of the state of affairs, and asked for an examiner. It is thought that the suspended bank will pay up all demands and resume business with a new set of officers. The stockholders decare that they will hold the present directors personally responsible for the deficit, as they have been aware for years of the reckless and loose management of the bank, and made no protest against it.

The Courts of Philadelphia-Judge Allison.

From the Philadeiphia Age. In the Court of Quarter Sessions a negro In the Court of Quarter Sessions a negro witness was allowed to stand armed with a weapon of assassination in the presence of the Court, upon the very far-fetched excuse that he had been in danger in a riot at "the election before the last," which was more than the year past. At the trial of a case on the 25th of November, 1871, the following argument took place between the counsel, and was published in the Age and other city papers:

A discussion arose between Mr. Mann and Mr. Cassidy as to the right of the "these to carry arms, Mr. Mann saying: "There is no objection of the witness carrying a pistol. I advised these Mr. Mann-1 did it so list?" a force of mr. Cassidy—Then you ough to be "fairled." Mr. Cassidy—Then you ough to be "fairled." Mr. Cassidy—Your office as District Altorney does not authorize you to empower anybody to carry arms. Judge-Allison, interrupting, said that every man had a right to carry arms to protect himself, and taking into view the condition of affairs and the occurrences on for any colored man to carry arms.

Mr. Cassidy—Then I must differ from your Honor's opinion.

Judge Allison—I shall say so to the jury.

Judge Allison—I shall say so to the jury. When Judge Allison charged the jury he said: There was something said, gentlemen, at an earlier tage of the cause, in regard to the right of one of the There was something said, gentlemen, at an earlier stage of the cause, in regard to the right of one of the witness sees to carry a loaded pistol—the witness having stated, on cross-examination, that he carried it for the detence of his person; that he had been shot at three or four times in his own door, at the election before the last; and that as they all knew him he did not know what they might do to him. This right was questioned by the counsel for the prisoner, to which I felt it my duty to say that, upon the facts stated by the witness, he was, under the law of the land, justified in carrying upon his person a loaded pistol, and that he could bring it with him here, I, under a well grounded apprehension of peril to his person or his life, he armed for defence. I repeat now to the jury in substance what I then said, and add that this is not an uncertain or doubtful right; I is guaranteed to the citizen by the declaration of rights, which is a part of the foundamental law of the State, and is therefore above all acts of the Assembly which might be passed to abridge or take the privilege away. The language of the Constitution is "that the right of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State shall not be questioned." This places the right above all legislative, judicial, or Individual question; it cannot be taken away till the Constitution itself upon this subject be changed.

We renew this subject now for the purpose of bringing it before the Constitutional Convention, in which are many of the most eminent lawyers of the State. We call their attention to the fact that in the most important court in this city a Quaker may not wear his bat, but a rufflan may wear his revolver! Strange revolution in the Commonwealth whose first law-giver was William Penn, a Quaker!

Murderous Affray in a Yorkville Barroom.

Michael Coggy keeps a fiquor saloon at 14 East

Michael Coggy keeps a fiquor saloon at 14 East Ninety-second street. According to the stories of the neighbors he has a very violent temper, and trequently beats his wife. On Saturday night last as Michael Lynch of Third avenue and Ninety-sixth street was walking by Coggy's saloon oa his way home he heard a woman screaming "Murder!" He ran into Coggy's store, and there saw the latter drauging his wife around the barroom by her hair and brutally kicking her. Lynch interfered and Coggy struck him a stunning blow between the eyes, knocking him to the floor. Coggy then kicked him around the head and face, and finally jumped on his stomach twice. Here somebody ran in and compelled him to desist.

Lynch was then assisted to his home. The police did as Lynch did as assult until the day before yesterday, as Lynch did as assult until the day before vesterday, as Lynch did as assult until the day before westerday, increased, and destated and told the facts to Capt. Cherry. Coggy when station and told the facts to Capt. Cherry. Coggy when street on the facts to Capt. Cherry. Coggy when service and yesterday morning Justice Coulter committed him.

Stealing a Thanksgiving Dinner. Michael Coggy keeps a fiquor saloon at 14 East

Stealing a Thanksgiving Dinner. On Wednesday afternoon John Connolly, aged 14 years, snatched a pocketbook containing \$33 from Mrs. Honora O'Brien of 46 Mulberry street, as she was going to buy her Thanksgiving dinner. The youngster was captured in the evening at Tony Pastor's Opera House, and yesterday Justice Dowling committed him. THE CORPSE IN THE LAKE

A CONVERSATION WITH JULIA DIN GEE'S MARRIED LOVER.

At the Leveridge Mansion—Benjamin's Love for Julia—Her Father Cousults a Clair-voyant—A Lock of Hair Wanted—What the Neighbor's Say—Benjamin's Wife.

The excitement in Westchester county in regard to the mysterious death of Julia Dingee is at its height. The report published in The SUN about two weeks ago having been read by everybody, the authorities were stimulated to renewed exertions; but so far nothing has been discovered of sufficient importance to justify action by the Grand Jury.

Late on Wednesday night a Sun reporter drove

through the freezing slush of the Crum Pond road to the door of the Leveridge mansion, where he hoped to find Charles Benjamin, the married lover of Julia Dingee. The house is in a desolate section, but the tidy fence and painted piazza, with Corinthian pillars of pine, were signs of comfort within. The reporter entered some woman, about 25 years of age, opened the door. She politicly beckoned the reporter in, and in reply to his inquiries said that she was Mrs. Leveridge, the mother of Charles Benjamin, and that he was at home. The reporter was ushered into the sitting room and kitchen, and Charles Benjamin was summoned from the cellar. the yard, and knocked at the door. A hand-

CHARLES BENJAMIN.

CHARLES BENJAMIN.

Benjamin stepped in. He was smiling, but his face was ashy pale. He was attired in his rough working clothes, which did not set off his well-knit figure as well as the Sunday suit which he wore at the Coroner's inquest. His boots were not polished, and his hands were busy fingering a dilapidated hat. His head hung down, but he was apparently not desirous of evading questions. His replies were neither ready nor straightforward.

"What was your opinion, Mr. Benjamin," asked the reporter, "about the cause of Julia's disappearance, hefore her body was found."

Benjamin looked at his mother, who was sitting by the stove knitting. She comprehended her son's appeal, and at once replied:

"Why, when Benjamin first heard she was gone, he didn't know what to think. Sometimes he thought she was drowned, and then he thought she had runned away, and he was waiting to get letters from her." "Yes," chimed in Benjamin, fingering his hat but not raising his head, "I thought as how if she runned away she'd send letters to me. After a while, when she didn't send me no letters, I thought she must be dead."

"Was she in the habit of corresponding with you?" asked the reporter.

HIS LOVE FOR JULIA.

"Sometimes she writ me letters, but not often." receiled Benjamin, "I liked Julia Din-

HIS LOVE FOR JULIA.

"Sometimes she writ me letters, but not often." replied Benjamin. "I liked Julia Dingee," and a tear gleamed in his bright blue eye, "and them as thought I'd hurt her are a far ways from the truth."

Reporter—How long had you been acquainted with her?

Benjamin—We knowed each other for six months. I got acquainted with her down at Darrow's store. Ain't I got as much right to get acquainted with girls as anybody? (raising his head haif defiantly.)

Reporter—Are you not married, Benjamin?

"Oh, he's married," said the mother, "but his wife an't lived with him nigh onto a year. She was a-workin' in a factory over at Croton Falls, earnin' \$40 a month, and he thought everything was goin' on nice, and one night he went home, and his wife was gone, and she took everything in the house that belonged to her."

Reporter (to Benjamin)—You are positive you left Julia Dingee near her father's gate, that night?

Beujamin—I be.

Beujamin-I be.
JULIA'S DEATH.

Reporter—How do you suppose that she came by her death? Benjamin—I don't know. I don't know what

by her death?

Benjamin—I don't know. I don't know what to think.

The Mother—He don't know what to think. He came home at ten minutes past ten and went to bed. I'm positive of that.

Reporter (to Benjamin—Do you think Julia wandered on the bank of the lake all that night? Was it not too cold?

Benjamin—Yes, it was cold that night—(hesitating). It was cold in the evening.

Reporter—You can't imagine where she spent all the time between nine o'clock, when she left you, and five o'clock in the morning, when her cries of murder were heard?

Benjamin—I can't think nothing about it. Reporter—I see you denied having made certain Temarks attributed to you by Justus Sprague and others, about your "being hanced," and about the prospects of finding the girl?

Benjamin—Yes, I didn't make no such remarks. Justus Sprague said something to me down by the barn, and I answered him, but I never said nothin' to'anybody about it being a good while before they would find the girl.

Mrs. Leveridge again assured the reporter most positively that her son returned home about ten o'clock, and old Mr. Leveridge, the stepfather of Benjamin, was equally sure that the latter got up in the morning that Julia Dingee was missing and prepared breakfast.

THE OPINIONS OF THE NEIGHBORS.

THE OFINIONS OF THE NAMEDIANA.

The SUN reporter bade the family farewell, and drove to Jefferson Valley. In the valley opinions are very much divided, but the most general belief is that Julia Dingree committed suicide, and that Charles Benjamin was with suicide, and that Charles Benjamin was with her much further into the night than 10 o'clock. Squire Dean of Mahopac, one of the most experienced justices in the country, is confident that Julia was murdered, and Justice Curry of Peekskill inclines to the same opinion. The Dingee family have changed about, and profess to believe that Benjamin was not accessory to Julia's death. The father, Roswell Dingee, is reported to have consulted a clairvoyant. The ghost-inspired counsellor fell into a three-dollar trance, and assured the bereaved father that Benjamin was not with Julia Dingee on the night she was drowned, but that another young man knew all about it, and she could tell his name after seeing a lock of Julia's hair. As the dead girl is burled under six feet of ground it is not probable that the infatuated parent will disturb her remains to obtain the mystery-solving treases.

WHAT A JURYMAN THINKS.

Mr. Henry Crosby, one of the jurymen, said to the Sun reporter that the verdict was meant for an open one, though somewhat curiously worded. "I felt confident," he added, "that Renjamin was lying, and that he never came to Jofferson Valley by the road that night. But I can't see what motive Benjamin could have had in murdering her. If anything was ever proved it was proved by testimony that he and Julia Dingee did not come by the road that night, and that in saying they did Benjamin swore falsely. But then there is no apparent reason for his killing her. No doubt he was with her somewhere until early in the morning, and then he may have left her, and she went into that boat, paddled from the shallow shore into the middle of the lake and threw herself overboard."

Though theories are numerous and the authorities are making carnest efforts to ferret out something, nothing has been developed to connect Benjamin directly with the fate of the girl. WHAT A JURYMAN THINKS.

A TALK WITH BENJAMIN'S WIFE.

The Sun reporter visited yesterday Mrs. Eliza Benjamin, the wife of Charles Benjamin, who resides at Mount Kisco. Mrs. Benjamin is a pretty, hard-working English girl. She married Benjamin in Portchester about three years ago, and they went to reside near Purdy Station. They had not been there long before Benjamin developed a taste for billiards and fast young women, entirely incompatible with domestic economy and domestic peace. His wife worked hard on the sewing machine, and earned the largest portion of the money expended in the support of the household.

Mrs. Benjamin bore everything patiently until one night Charles brought a girl to the house and requested his wife to arrange a chamber for the accommodation of himself and the strange woman. Mrs. Benjamin declined to do this, and her husband abused her with opprobrious epithets. She, therefore, sent word to her father, and in a day or two afterward a team arrived and took Mrs. Benjamin and her chattels back to her father's house.

WHAT HIS WIFE THINKS. A TALK WITH BENJAMIN'S WIFE.

WHAT HIS WIFE THINKS. WHAT HIS WIFE THINKS.

Mrs. Benjamin appeared to entertain very bitter feelings toward her versatile spouse, and was strongly inclined to believe him guilty of Julia Dingee's death.

"If you suppose he murdered the girl." said the Sun reporter, "how do you account for her head gear being left on the dock? Surely Benjamin could not have taken off her hair, hat, and fixings."

head gear being left on the dock? Surely Benjamin could not have taken off her hair, hat, and fixings."

Mrs. Benjamin'(smiling)—Charley was mighty handy around a woman.

The probabilities are that the circumstances attending the death of Julia Dingee will remain a mystery. If she committed suicide the mystery remains impenetrable. If she is was murdered, only some unforeseen accident is likely to lead to a revelation of the facts. The gossips of the Hudson Highlands will have ample material for many long winter evenings in trying to imagine where young and bright and pretty Julia Dingee spent the seven dark hours which preceded her plunge into a watery grave.

Receipts of Theatres Thanksgiving Day. Receipts of Theatres Thanksgiving Day.
Grand Opera House—"Round the Clock"—
Matinee, \$2,837; evening, \$3,684.
Fifth Avenue Theatre—"Metry Wives of Windsor"—
Natinee, \$1,212; evening, \$1,407.
Olymbic Theatre—"Alaidin the Second"—Matinee,
\$1,730; evening, \$1,911.
Booth's Theatre—"Stranger"—Matinee, \$1,000. "Romeo and Juliet"—Evening, \$2,230.
Union Square Theatre—"Agnes"—Matinee, \$1,200;
evening, \$1,650.
Wood's Museum—First matinee, \$800. "Ixion"—Second matinee, \$1,400. "Wandering Dutchman"—Evening, \$1,300.
Bowery Theatre—"Golden Farmer," &c.—Matinee,
\$1,275. "Pomp," &c.—Evening, \$1,500. cond matince, \$1,400. "Wandering Dutchman"—Evening, \$1,500.

Bowery Theatre—"Golden Farmer," &c.—Matinee, \$1,275. "Pounp," &c.—Evening, \$1,500.

Theatre Conique—Variety—Matinee, \$600; evening, \$2,000.

Barnum's Menagerie—Three performances, \$3,000.

Stadt Theatre—Prof. Vanek—Matinee, \$600; evening, \$900.

Stadt Theatre—Prof. Vanek—Matinee, \$600; evening, \$900.

Son Francisco Minstrels—Matinee, \$600; evening, \$900.

Tony Pastor's Opera House—Matinee, \$600; evening, \$000, Academy of Music—Miscellaneous Concert—Evening, \$1,100.

Houston Street Circus—Three performances, \$1,400.

Total receipts, \$30,546.

SENATOR MORTON'S RE-ELECTION.

His Friends Alarmed on the Night Before the Vote-Enough Absentees to Elect his Opponent-All Present at the Election, and Morton Triumphant-Congratulations.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—Notwithstanding no leaves of absence were granted to Republican members that live at an uncertain distance from Indianapolis, there were enough away last night at 10 o'clock to insure the election of Mr. Williams if all the Liberals should happen to be on hand. Senator Morton's friends were seriously alarmed, but by this time he was perfectly tranquil, and expressed the utmost confidence in the return of the absent members. He felt sure there was not one of them that would go back on his caucus pledge, and the event has proved his faith well founded.

But you may be sure Morton's friends were up betimes in the morning. Some of them indeed, had not slept all night, and there was a deputation to the early trains to welcome the tardy, over whom there was as much rejoicing as over the Prodigal Son of Scripture. Quite a number of gentlemen came from a distance to be present at the election. Among others, Gen. James A. Ekin, United States Army, of Louisville, Col. Shuler and Mr. McCampbell of Jeffersonville, the Hon. Jesse Brown and others of New Albany. Whatever may be said of Morton by his enemies, there is no man who can command as many true, active, and constant friends in an emergency like the present. Herein, I imagine, consists his greatest strength.

Consists his greatest strength.

ALL PRESENT.

As the time for the election drew near it was definitely ascertained that all the members were present—that is, all the Republicans and enough of the Liberals to complete the quorum. There was no disposition to bolt or block the wheels of legislation in any way whatever, as upon previous occasions. Four years ago, it will be remembered, there was a regular Senatorial fight—a pitched battle that lasted several days. I have herotofore had occasion to remark the decorous and business-like character of the present Legislature, and to-day they fully redeemed the promise of manliness. In the whole body there is not one disturbing element, so far; whereas at the last Senatorial election there were nearly a score. It is too orderly, in fact, to furnish any kind of sensation, and unless there is an outbreak I fear my letters will be at a discount.

MORTON VICTORIOUS.

MORTON VICTORIOUS.

The election of Senator proceeded according to the strict form of the law. After the ordinary business of the morning sessions in the Senate and House—precisely at 12 o'clock—the roll was called, and Oliver P. Morton and James D. Williams were put in nomination for the United States Senate. Mr. Thayer of Kosciusko and Fulton presented the name of Oliver P. Morton in the House. In doing so he paid a handsome compilment to the distinguished services of the Senator in a brief and most acceptable manner. The roll was again called, each member answering to his name. The result was 34 for Oliver P. Morton, and 41 for James D. Williams. MORTON VICTORIOUS.

34 for Oliver P. Morton, and the lands.
In the mean time the election had been concluded in the Senate, by a vote of 27 for O. P. Morton and 22 for Williams, giving the former a joint majority of 18. The Senate adjourned, and one after another the members made their appearance in the House.

13 APPOINTMENT.

one after another the members made their appearance in the Housepointment.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Take it together, there was not half as much of a crowd as usually attends the election of Senator. It was looked upon as settled—the reelection of Senator Morton—and promised no sort of diversion. I noticed a number of prominent citizens, however, in the lobby—the bankers Harrison, James McIntire, Superintendent Deaf and Dumb Institution, Gen. George H. Chapman, William Braden, the Rev. Mr. Black, and others. Our Postmaster, the Hon. W. R. Holloway, was present, of course. A large number of ladies occupied the chairs nearest the Speaker's stand, and their disappointment was excessive when they found Senator Morton was not going to speak. After the election, it was numounced by Speaker Edwards that to-morrow at 12 M, both branches of the Legislature would meet in joint convention in the House and ratify the elections that had just taken place in the Senate and House.

HOW THEY VOTED.

Really, the only entertainment of the election was hearing, boy the

Really, the only entertainment of the election was hearing how the members answered as their names were called. Some would say "Williams," some "Morton;" others stumbled over the whole name; others rung out "James D. Williams," and "Oliver P. Morton," as if it was the proudest moment of their lives. In a few instances it was "O. P. Morton," as if it was the proudest moment of their lives. In a few instances it was "O. P. Morton" and "J. D. Williams;" and again, the name of each was uttered as if the voter was taken by surprise and did not exactly know how he should mouth it. In the tone of a voice or two there was a reservation when "Morton" was sounded, and others spurted it out as if it was something to get rid of in hasts. I wrote you the gossip about the lukewarm. When their names were called every head was turned to see and hear how they voted. If there was any defection or discontent it did not betray itself in either voice or manner. I am sure, though, that a person blindfolded could have indexed the political status and character of the members from the tone of their votes.

CONGRATULATIONS.

The election over, the House adjourned, and the members are designed to see the could be and of the members are designed to the members are desi

tion in the Cabinet have counted without their host.

This evening Senator and Mrs. Morton give a public reception, to-morrow noon the joint convention of the Legislature will confirm his reelection, and to-morrow evening he and his family will leave for Washington. The private car of the great railroad king. Tom Scott, is already here at their service.

The Verdict of a Pennsylvania Coroner's Jury. Correspondence of The Sun.

EASTON, Pa., Nov. 21.—A number of freight cars of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Division of the New Jersey Central Railroad backed into a freight train or the Lehigh Valley Railroad at South Bethlehem, Pa. on Monday last, knocking from the track two of the on Monday last, knocking from the track two of the Lehigh Valley cars, on one of which John H. Keiper, a brakeman, stood. Keiper lost a leg and suffered other injuries. He died on Monday evening. He was a resident of this place, and leaves a wife and three children. The Coroner's Jury rendered the following verdet:

Owen Reloiter, E. E. Heinmingway, Jas. R. Innes, on the Coroner's Jury rendered the following verdet:

Owen Reloiter, E. E. Heinmingway, Jas. R. Innes, on the Coroner's Jury rendered the following verdet:

Owen Reloiter, E. E. Heinmingway, Jas. R. Innes, on the Coroner's Jury rendered the following verdet:

Owen Reloiter, E. E. Heinmingway, Jas. R. Innes, worn, say that Jen Jury, by severe injuries received by the backing of Jr., by severe injuries received by the backing of the low of the length of the lower of the length and susquehanna Division of the New Jersey Central Railroad into train No. 46 of the Lehigh Valley Central Railroad into train No. 46 of the Lehigh Valley Gentral Railroad increasing of said two roads at South Beiling and the filly exonerate the officers and employees of the New Jury and from any and all blame whatever, while we are unanimously of the opinion that proper precaution has not been exercised by the officers and employees of said Lehigh and Susquehanna Division of the New Jersey Central Railroad to prevent the sad casualty, and are therefore to a great extent censurable. And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, say that the aforesaid John H. Keiper then and there in the manner and form aforesaid, came to his death, nad not otherwise.

in the manner and form aforesaid, came to his death, nad not otherwise.

Easy terms for furniture, carpets, and bedding, at B. M. Cowperthwait & Co.'s, 133 Chatham street. An immense stock and low prices. Bargains for cash, or payments received weekly or monthly. Parlor and chamber suites in great variety.—Adv.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THURSDAY, Nov. 28-P. M .- The day in Wall

street has been faithfully observed as a close holiday, the various departments of the Stock Exchange having een adjourned until Friday, and the banks as als anking offices having been closed. The following are the latest bids for reliroad bonds: been adjourned until Friday, and the banks as also banking offices having been closed.

The following are the latest bids for railroad bonds:

N. Y. Cent. 68, 1883. 90.5

N. Y. Cent. 68, 1887. 90.5

Eric stat mort. extend.1014, 61.0

Eric stat mort. extend.1014, 62.1

Eric stat mort. extend.1014, 63.1

Eric s And the following for city bank shares:

BANKING AND FINANCIAL BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.

32 Wall street, New York.
Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travellers' and Commercial Credits issued available in all parts of the

Deposits received, subject to check at sight. Interes allowed on all Daily Balances.
Collections made. Investment Orders executed.

Live Stock Market. New York, Thursday, Nov. 28.—Only 29 cars of beeves arrived, and a light business was transacted at 10%613c. F. B. for common to prime native steers. The butchers were not in the market places.

Twentw-six cars, or 5,100 sheep and lambs, arrived, mostly at a late hour. The market was quiet and muchanged. Sales to noon were 12 cars at 465 kc. F. B. for poor to prime sheep, and 5467 kc. for lambs.

Eighty-four cars, or 8,540 hogs, arrived, of which 4 cars were sold alive at 462 kc. P. B., and 4kc. had been offered for 15 other car loads. Nothing doing is dressed hogs, which were nominally quoted at 51496 kc. F. B.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sun rises.... 7 06 Sun sets..... 4 36 Moon rises.. 5 58 Blond Hook... 6 32 Gov. Island. 7 21 Hell Gate.... 8 48

Arrived-THURSDAY, Nov. 28. Arrived—Thursdat, Nov. 28.

Steamship City of Austin, Galveston, make, and pass, Steamship South America, Aspinwali, make, and pass, Steamship Old Dominion, Elchmond, make, and pass, Steamship Old Dominion, Elchmond, make, and pass, Steamship Fanita, Philadelphia, make, and pass, Ship Florence, Manila, hemp and sugar.

Ship Lotte Clerke, Antwerp, make.

Bark Satoma, London, make,
Bark Satoma, London, make,
Bark Templar, Cardis, railway Iron.

Bark Templar, Cardis, railway Iron.

Bark Hepublik, Bromen, make.

Bark Hepublik, Bromen, Satomake, South Carolina, Make.

Sailed—Steamships Cimbria, for Hamburg, Columbia, Havana; Gen. Harnes, Savannah; South Carolina, Barnes, Savannah; South Carolina, Barnes,

SAILED—Steamships Cimbria, for Hamburg; Colum la, Havana; Gen. Barnes, Savannah; South Carolina harleston; Albermarle, Norfolk. STRAMSHIPS ARRIVED OUT. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28.—City of Limerick, New York. Londonderny, Nov. 28.—Australia, New York.

Busmess Hotices.

Henor to the Veterans,—Honor also to the inventors whose gesius have emancipated the race of women from the drudgery of the needle. Honor above all to a firm which, like the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, distributes its machines broadcast throughout the land at prices that even the poor and humble can afford to pay. A first-class machine for fifty dolars: This is the proclamation of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company to the people. Salesroom at 70 Broadway, New Lork, and in all other cities in the United States. The company want agents in country towns.

The Domestic Sewing Machine has taken more president this fall than any other machine, and is specially recommended for FAMILY USE and MANU-president than the second of t

Dr. E. F. Garvin's Medicated Inhalation of TAR.

For all diseases of the THROAT, NOSE, and LUNGS.
Suc., &c. Sold by all drugstate.

Half Horse and Half Man, Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of desh, bone, or muscle aiment upon man or beatt are cured by Centaur Liniment, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times. Are You Thankful ?-Then buy a Knox hat, so that you can colebrate Thanksgiving Day properly. Make your purchases at KNOX 'S, 212 Breadway, or a the up-town store, under the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The best pince in New York to buy reliable watches, ane diamonds, rich, fashionable lewelry, and sterling silver wedding presents, is SQUIRE'S 77 Fulton st. Diamonds a specialty.

MARRIED. BEEKMAN-CARLOUGH.-On Wednesday, November 7, 1872, by the Rev. J. J. Brouner, Lemuel F. Beekman to Georgianna Carlough, both of this city. No

content it did not betray itself in either voice or manner. I am sure, though, that a person bilindfolded could have indexed the political status and character of the members from the tone of their votes.

The election over, the House adjourned, and the members and citizens generally pressed toward gov. Baker's rooms to pay their respect to ward gov. Baker's rooms to pay their respect to Senator Morton, who was in the Governor's private room. He was seated on a sofa, just opposite his portrait. To his right, standing by the table, was his devoted friend, Mr. Powell, and Mr. Holloway was stationed beyond. Gov. Baker did the honors of the occasion with much grace. To say that Morton was happy is commonplace. To describe him as elated would be equally wide of the mark. It was too soon for him to be overjoyed, and, for once in his life, he was overcome with emotion. I do not think it yould be amiss to say that he was blind with joy, and when those he had been led to believe secretly opposed to him extended their congratulations. the

TEARS CAME TO HIS EYES.

It took him some time to realize that the long agony was over. It was not quite clear to his mind until the fresh air and the ride home steadled his nerves. Once by his own fireside, in the bosom of his family, he breathed new life and strength. It was probably the first breath unmixed with care since the political campaign of 1872 begran. The goal of his present ambition is reached, and it does not require a witch to predict that those who have reckoned upon his resigning his seat in the Senate to take a position in the Cabinet have counted without their host.

The friends of the family are respectfully from her large respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her large respectfully residence of his parents. Sprince st. Himself of the family are respectfully residence, 187 from the residence of his parents. Sprince st. MING.—On November 27, Edward P., soon of Thomas and Mary Hanlon, sged 8 years and 9 mortal properson.

EAGAME TO HIMSELT AND TO HIMSELT A

McCABE.—Mary, wife of John McCabe, in the sun year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 518 East 12th st., en November 25, at 2 o'clock.

SQUIEES.—At Brookiyn, E. D., November 28, 1872, Frankie L., only child of Caroline and Walter Squires, aged 9 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 197 South 2d st., Williamsburgh, on Saturday, November 30, at 1 o'clock.

Lansing burgh, N. Y., papers please copy.

Special Motices.

ONLY \$1 A YEAR. 8 PAGES.
THE BEST FAMILY PAPER.-The Weekly New York Sun. 8 pages. \$1 a year. Send your Dollar THE BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER.-The Weekly

New York Sun. Spages. \$1 a year. Send your Dolla THE BEST POLITICAL PAPER.-The New York Weekly Sun. Independent and Faithful. Against Pub-lic Plunder. Spages. \$1 a year. Send your Dollar. THE BEST NEWSPAPER .- The Weekly New York

Sun. 8 pages. \$1 a year. Send your Dollar. HAS ALL THE NEWS .- The Weekly New York Sun.

THE BEST STORY PAPER .- The Weekly New York un. 8 pages. \$1 a year. Send your Dollar. THE BEST FASHION REPORTS in the Weekly New

York Sun. Spages. \$1 a year. Send your Dollar. THE BEST MARKET REPORTS in the Weekly New

THE BEST CATTLE REPORTS in the Weekly New fork Sun. 8 pages. \$1 a year. Send your Dollar. THE BEST PAPER in Every Respect .- The Weekly New York Sun. 8 pages. \$1 a year. Send your Dollar.
Address, THE SUN, New York city.

NOTICE-KENTICKY LIBRARY
DRAWING

All Agencies for the sale of lickets in the Second
Grand (iff Concert in sid of the Public Library of Kenticky, were required to settle upon yesterday, November 25, but for the accommodation of those who are not yet supplied with tickets, I will continue to fill cash orders which may be received as this office until the evening of December 5. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 26, 1873.
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 26, 1873.
I have a few tickets (scattering numbers only) to the Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, which positively and unequivocally comes of in Louisville, Ky., Saturday, December 7. They will be furnished to those who first apply for them at the former prices of \$10 for whole tickets, 25 for haives, and \$1.25 for quarters. For distribution by lot, at this concert, 1,000 cash gifts, amounting to \$50,000, the highest gift being \$10,000.) the next \$5.000, n

CLOSING OUT Our entire stock of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c., AT COST.
OSBORNE & TOWNSEND, 527 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Grand extraordinary drawing; whole tickets, \$60.

J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers,
10 Wall st., Fost Office box 4.695, New York.

Tickets, \$28. Orders filled; information furnished.

Prizes cashed.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
16 Wallst., New York.